

**For more information or  
to report infestations contact:**

Hawai'i Department of Agriculture,  
Plant Pest Control Branch,  
Bio Control Section  
Hilo: (16 E. Lanikaula St.) 974-4140  
Captain Cook: (next to police station)  
323-7594

Pacific Cooperative Studies Unit,  
Pest Survey Technician  
Kealahou: 322-2484 ext. 103

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**Please kokua!**

# Stop the Little Fire Ant

A Tiny New Stinging Ant  
Is Spreading Across Hawai'i



Little fire ants on the big end of a chopstick

**ALIEN  
PEST  
ALERT**

**Your help is needed**  
in looking out for this harmful pest  
and limiting its spread to other  
locations on the Big Island.

## What is the little fire ant?

Little fire ants (LFA) are stinging ants that are new to Hawai'i, and spreading. They are transported to new sites in potted plants and on other plant materials or rubbish. They can be serious nuisances when they infest houselots or agricultural fields, and they will move into houses when their numbers are large.

These tiny ants tend to get under your clothes and can get in your eyes. Initially their sting hurts and burns strongly. It usually causes intense itching that can last for two weeks or more.

LFA stings are also known to harm animals, including pets and livestock; multiple stings in the eyes can cause blindness in pets or even the death of newly born small animals. While no serious injuries to people from LFA stings have been reported, those who might have an anaphylactic allergic reaction (particularly if they are very young or old, or in poor health) could suffer serious harm.

The ants climb up into plants of all sizes, including trees. They drop off easily when the plants are disturbed, and they can rain down on you in large numbers when you are pruning branches, harvesting fruit, or picking flowers. Some orchard workers in East Hawai'i have quit their jobs because of this.



LFA easily fall from trees  
and get under clothes



Pet with clouded corneas

In the Galapagos Islands, when LFA populations are large, workers are prevented from harvesting coffee.

A heavy infestation can make a property difficult to use commercially or enjoy recreationally. Casual dress is best avoided where LFA have taken hold—gloves, boots, and full-body covering are needed in severely infested areas, where any contact with foliage, including sitting on lawns, can invite a sting. An LFA infestation is a “disclosure issue” in property sales.

The little fire ant is native to Central and South America, but it has spread around the Pacific. It was first noticed in Hawai'i in 1999 at Hawaiian Paradise Park in Puna. Although



Carefully inspect plants  
before transporting them

the Hawai'i Department of Agriculture worked to contain the initial infestations, the ant had already been spread, inadvertently, from infested plant nurseries.

Currently there are about 50 known LFA infestations in East Hawai'i, one on Kaua'i, and probably many more on Hawai'i that have yet to be discovered and reported. The Kaua'i LFA population appears to have been eradicated, but monitoring continues. On Hawai'i, limited agency resources and personnel, the few registered pesticide options, and continuing spread of the ants on infested plant material make it virtually impossible to have a wide-scale government program sufficient to eradicate this pest. People who own or live on the lands that LFA have infested must be willing to put serious, sustained effort into controlling them.

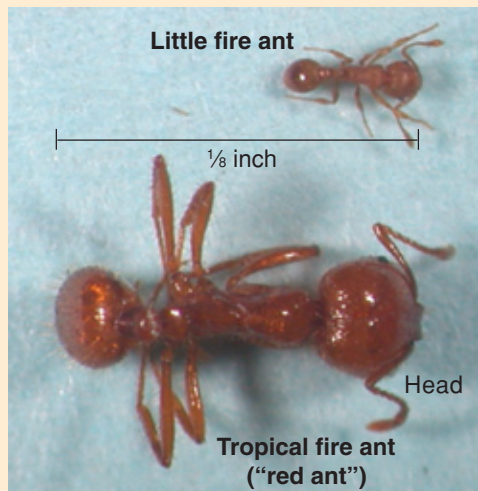
## Identifying the little fire ant

Another stinging red ant, the tropical fire ant (*Solenopsis geminata*), locally called “red ant,” is common in Hawai‘i. Tropical fire ants are irritating but much less harmful than LFA.

### **Little fire ants are**

- Tiny red-orange ants  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch long (about as long as a penny is thick); tropical fire ants are more than twice the size,  $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$  inch long
- Slow-moving
- The workers are all the same small size, unlike tropical fire ants, which have a few larger workers with bigger heads

**You can help** by looking out for little fire ants, reporting their presence, and helping to control new infestations



Examining the roots of potted plants for LFA is helpful, but the best way to detect LFA is to place a peanut butter–coated bait on the surface of the pot for an hour to see if it attracts ants. Whenever you have purchased a new plant, this would be a reasonable precaution. If you have LFA, *do not transport* any plants or plant materials to other locations.

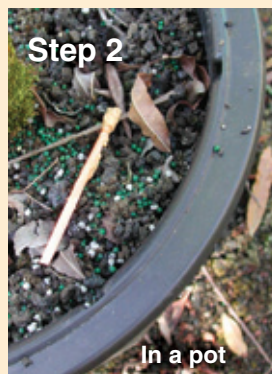
## Detecting the little fire ant

**Step 1:** Smear a *thin* coat of peanut butter on one end of some wooden chopsticks or popsicle sticks (a thick coat isn’t better).

**Step 2:** Place the sticks around your property, preferably in the shade, in plants, and at bases of trees. Check the sticks after about an hour.

**Step 3:** Pick up chopsticks with ants—carefully or they will fall off—and put them in a sealable plastic bag. Examine the ants on the peanut butter.

- Are they red-orange?
- Are they no longer than  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch (the thickness of a penny)?
- Are they slow-moving and do they fall off the chopstick easily when you tap the side of the stick?



**Step 4:** If you can answer YES to these questions, then you may have the little fire ant. Seal the plastic bag, write your name and phone number on the bag, and place it in the freezer overnight to kill the ants. Please *do not* transport live ants.

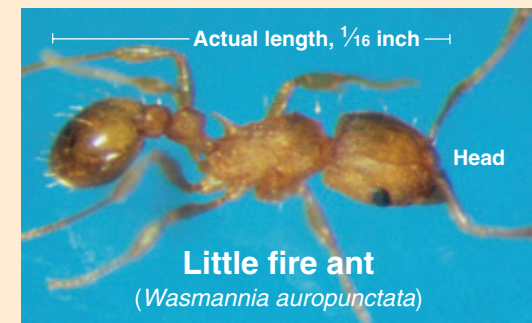
Drop off the bag at the Hawai‘i Department of Agriculture (HDOA) office in Captain Cook (next to the police station) or Hilo (16 E. Lanikaula St.) for identification.

If you live in West Hawai‘i and HDOA confirms that the ants are little fire ants, an appointment will be made with you to assess the infestation. At that time, HDOA staff will tell you how you can help stop the spread of this harmful pest.



### **Caution:**

Do not treat the ants with a pesticide until the population has been reported and mapped, or the extent of the infestation will not be known.



## Controlling the little fire ant

It is very important that you seek expert advice if you believe you have an LFA infestation. HDOA or PCSU field staff should be called to confirm it, record it, and advise you on how to deal with it.

Little fire ants are relatively easy to suppress in small areas but can be very difficult to eradicate completely. Mapping the infestation in your yard (or neighborhood) should be done before any pesticide is applied, or the extent of the infestation will not be known, and it will be harder to contain or eradicate it. Inform your neighbors once you have confirmed that LFA is present, and work cooperatively with them to combat the infestation.

Products like Siege® Pro and Amdro® Pro (hydamethylnon) have been used successfully to control LFA infestations. Both products are granular baits that can be purchased at most hardware and garden stores. Foraging worker ants are attracted to the bait and carry it back to the nest, feeding it to other ants and the queen. Colonies can be killed in less than two weeks, but eradicating entire infestations requires consistent applications of bait. Select a product and read the label directions carefully before you purchase it. Never use any pesticide in a way not specified in the label directions.